Vol. XXVI No. 7,941. EUROPE

News by the Atlantic Cable to the

NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO PUBLISHED.

The Recent Changes in Europe Considered Favorable to France.

The Emperor's Mediation Between the Late Bellig-

by the Emperor.

Napoleon Reaffirms the Nationality Principle.

The Question of the Venetian Debt in a Fair Way of Amicable Settlement.

FRENCH OFFICERS FORBIDDEN TO ACCEPT OFFICE UNDER MAXIMILIAN.

Prussian War Vessels Put Out of Commission.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL LAWS PASSED IN THE UPPER CHAMBER.

The Last Chapter in the Attempted Assassination of the Czar.

Pinaneial, Commercial, and Shipping Intelligence.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO. Pants, Monday, Sept. 17-p. m.

in Europe are favorable to France. Prussia and Italy are drawn nearer in ideas and interest. Austru now has no hostile intent. The Convention of Rome will be loyally carried out. Navies of second class powers assure the liberty of the Baltic and the Medi-

The note justifies the offer of the Emperor's mediation between Prussla and Austria and Italy, and hints at the annexation of people of the same language and interests to any of the powers of

It shows the necessity of perfect defense and military organization, not, however, as a threat, and expresses a belief in lasting peace in Europe.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE MANIFESTO.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 18-noon.

The belief is general that Napoleon himself was the author of the note recently made public, and that his sincere desire is for a permanent peace.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has refused to allow officers of the French army to hold office in Mexico, owing to the protest of the United States

PRUSSIA.

THE ELECTORAL LAW. BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

The Electoral law has, at length, passed the Upper House of Prussia.

THE PRUSSIAN NAVY. BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866,

The Prussian fleet, in the harbor of Kiel, has been put out of commission, and there are evidences on all sides of a general disarming.

AUSTRIA.

THE EXILE PULSEY.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866. The Emperor of Austria has concluded to permit the exile Pulsky to live in Hungary. It is said he will take up his quarters in Pesth, in that province.

ITALY.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866. Gen. Ruel of the Italian Army, left Florence today for Venice, in order to superintend the arrangements for the transfer of the forts of the Quadrilateral

THE VENETIAN DEBT.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866, France and Prussia are heartily in favor of the pro posal of Menebres with regard to the Venetian debt.

EXECUTION OF THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED THE CZAR'S LIFE. St. Patersburg, Monday, Sept, 17, 1866.

The man who attempted to assassinate the Czar several months ago, has been executed.

There has been a grand popular demonstration of respect to the Emperor, and joy at the punishment of his would-be murderer

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 17, p. m.-The steam-

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. New-York, of the Inman Line, from New-York Sept. 8, arrived here to-day. After landing London mails and passtagers she proceeded to Liverpool.

> FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Monday evening, Sept. 17 .- Consols closed LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 18-noem. The money market is quiet. Consols opened at 891 for money.

Lospon, Sept. 18-evening. - The money market is without

change. Consols closed at 854 for money.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866

AMERICAN SECURITIES. United States Five-twepties, 724. Eric Shares, 464. Illinois

Centrals, 784.

London, Sept. 18—noon.—American securities are generally without change, although Erics have advanced \$. The following are the quotations: Eric shares, 47; Illinois Central

LONDON, Sept. 18, Evening.—The following are the closing prices of American securities: Eric shares 47; Illinois Contral shares 78; U. S. 5-20s 721.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17-evening .- Middling Uplands Cotton quoted at 134d. The Tallow market is firmer. The Broad-stuffs market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18-noon,-The Cotton market opened firmer, with an advance of id. on American. The sales to-day aggregate 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 134d. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—Evening.—The advance of this morning was not sustained, and prices for Middling Uplands closed

at 13id. The sales to-day have reached 20,000 bales. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18-evening .- The Breadstuffs market generally unchanged. Corn closed at 27/6 for Mixed. The market for Lard coutinues dall.

A Lasting European Peace Believed in CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

The steamship New-York, which left Aspinwall Sept 9, arrived yesterday. She brought the following amounts

of specie:

P. P. R. Co. \$19,986 57 Order. \$500,000 00

Sug. Kelly & Co. 96,000 00 Lamman & Kemp 250 00

Duncath, Sherman & Co. 29,188 67; St. Lisaacs 1.780 00

Dabney Morsan 35,358 81

Wells, Fargo & Co. 777 00

Lees & Walter. 438,000 00

Total \$1,215,072 77

PANAMA CITY-QUEEN EMMA EN ROUTE HOME-NA-TIONAL POLITICS IN COLOMBIA-THE RECENT ADDITION TO THE CHILIAN NAVY-REVIVAL OF BUSINESS AT VALPARAISO-IMPORTANT TREATY EETWEEN BOLIVIA AND CHILI-THE MUTINY IN THE PERUVIAN NAVY-STRONG FEELING IN ECU-ADOR AGAINST SPAIN.

ADOR AGAINST SPAIN.

PANAMA. Sept. 12, 1806.

The steamer New-York, from New-York, reached Aspinwall on the 9th inst. Her mails and passengers sailed
sence on the Sacramento on the same evening.

Since my last the only item of importance is the meeting of the State Legislature, and the announcement of the
lection of Gen. Vincente Clarte as our future State
President. He may have not 500 yetes, but is reported.

election of Gen. Vincente Charte as our future State
President. He may have got 500 votes, but is reported
officially to have got 19,000.

We are likely to have a collision with the General Government at Bogota, if the two powers continue at loggerheads as they are at present, for Mosquera must think the
people here a very rebellious one.

The large guns purchased in the States for Chili have
finally been taken to their destination by the American
bark Carlotta, the neutrality laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have dates from Valparaiso to the 17th of August, We have dates from Valparaiso to the 17th of August, that the principal object of the loan lately contracted was to pay for the ships of war purchased by the Chilian agents abroad. Two of them, the Henricite and Neshannock, have already arrived at Valparaiso: the first is an excellent dispaten boat, but the latter turns out to be no better than an ordinary transport possessing great speed and good accommodations, but in no other way adapted to war purposes. This disappointment gives rise to grave accusations against the Government for not having provided the country with a formidable squadron.

sations against the Government for not having provided the country with a formidable squadron.

The Government, in reply, pleads the great difficulties which surrounded its agents abroad, especially in the United States. After numerous fruitless efforts of the Chilian agent in the Chiles to curcluse the class of ships required by the Government of Chil, the latter found it compulsory to alter its instructions to its agent, and, consequently, commissioned him "to send ships and guns, cost what they may." The situation of the Government is most embarrassing, as public opinion insists imperatively on the continuance of the war. The Chilian press is unanimous for the further prosecution of the war as being the only means of setting the questions at issue as being the only means of settling the questions at issue between the floath American Republics and Spain.

The question relative to the boundaries of Chiff and |
Bolivia has at length been settled.

From Our Special Correspondent.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PANAMA Sept. 12, 1866.

The news by this mail is of interest to your readers, and doubtless will attract some little attention.

PANAMA CITY.

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands passed through the city on Sanday last, en route to her still distant home. She made no display, and avoided everything like a formal reception, so that but few knew of her arrival until after she had sailed on the steamer for San Francisco.

THE STATE OF PANAMA.

The Assemby has not been sitting for the past few days, and during those which had been thus occupied by that body only a few local measures were adopted. The expenses and receipts of the Government had been brought up, but no action had been taken when the Assembly

In a few days the inauguration of the new Government will take place, and although there are side whisperings of resolutions and disturbance, there appear but few tangi-

The "revolution" of Chiriqui has been completely put down, and four of the prisoners brought to this city. The punishment for defeat in such cases is the "chain-gang," and now those who would have upset the Government are

and now those who would have upset the Covernment are compelled to assist in cleaning the streets, &c.

Some little trouble is likely to take place between the National Government and the State of Panama, in consequence of an order having been issued by Gen. Mosquera to disband the State troops. The Constitution of this Republic is framed like that of the United States, each State public is framed like that of the Chied State, each State preserving its own sovereighty, and the troublesome question of State Rights is about to be the cause of some hard feeling between the headquarters at Bogota and that at Panaina. Antioquia, Santandar and Cauca are also opposed to the measure, and will side with Panaina; therefore, if trouble should arise, it would be a very serious one

THE INTERIOR AND NATIONAL CAPITAL. THE INTERIOR AND NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The anniversary of the battle of Boyaca was celebrated at Bogota on the 7th of August. President Mosquera issued a proclamation on the occasion full of enthusiastic and patriotic sentiments. Preparations were being made to celebrate the independence of Ecuador when the mails left. The day was ended by a grand banquet at the Government House.

ernment House.

Antioquia had sent in her refusal to accept the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, as manifested in his circular relative to the interference of the Government in any event that might arise of local disturbance or revolution in that State.

in that State.

In Tolima the following resolution was passed by the Assembly: "The Constituent Assembly of the sovereign State of Tolims, in the name of the people whom they represent, recognize in the General-in-Chief, Thomas C. represent, recognize in the trenefar-in-Chief, inomas v. Mosquera, the principal leader of the people's liberty and the founder of the sovereignty of the United States of Colombia, and appreciate in the highest degree the emiment services which he has just rendered the Government while in Europe as Europ Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic, in which mission he elevated the name of the country and brought it to noble discretized the country and brought it to noble discretized the country at the country of the Republic in the country of the country and brought it to noble discretized the country of the count

vated the name of the country and brought it to noble distinction at foreign courts, at the same time that he was enabled to open the doors of the wealth of the nation and consolidate peace and liberty in favor of progress."

Nothing has been heard by the Government of the missing war-steamer Bollvar, and it is feared that she is lost. She was purchased in England by Gen. Mosquers. President Mosquers has issued another decree, embodying the rights of foreigners, and how they may become citizens. One clause states that a married man becoming a citizen of the United States of Columbia, his wife and children are by his act made citizens also. But few foreigners are likely to take advantage of this decree, as it makes them liable to forced loans, seizures of property for Government purposes, &c., &c.

niable to forced loans, setzures of property for Government purposes, &c., &c., Le.
In Sautandar, assassination seems to be slightly prevalent, two moted men having been shain recently. The election for President is soon to take place, and the result seems very favorable for Victorious de D. Paredes.

The contract with the "Chiriqui Improvement Company" has been officially published in Bogota, and is far from being an equitable one for the company.

CHILL.

from being an equitable one for the company.

CHILL.

It is now understood that the Government loan, or the majority of it, will be taken up by the local banks, and in return they are to be allowed to issue paper money, which the authorities will take at par for the space of twenty-two years—the limit of time for the loan to run. A redemption fund is to be organized and set apart for the payment of the loan.

demption fund is to be organized and set apart for the pay-ment of the loan.

The Spanish squadron did not escape from the Pacific without damage. The Resolution was caught in a tempest off Cape Horn, and was so damaged as to put into the Falkand Islands and remain there for repairs.

Falkand Islands and remain there for repairs.

Valparaiso is now once more becoming a very lively place of business. The shipping in the harbor is approaching its old standard: the markets are brisk and prices higher; the banks are considered on a better basis, and all the signs of prosperity are to be found on all sides. All the merchants dread now is the reopening of the war, and a renewed blockade of their once flourishing port.

Admiral Tacker's appointment has been confirmed by the Chilian Government, and he is therefore the chief of the whole naval force of the "United Republics."

BOLIVIA.

One of the most important even stof the present century has recently taken place in this Republic. For twenty-three years the Republics of Chili and Bolivia had been ty-three years the Republics of Chili and Bolivia had been disputing over the right of possessing a strip of country lying along the borders of each. Some Frenchmen discovered that the land was rich with guano, and desired to work it; but in the disputed state of the title they could not get hold of it with any certainty of heing able to work it leng enough to realize a fair return. These Frenchmen therefore offered to lend to Bolivia three millions of dolong the right, and furnish arms, &c. the money thus loaned to be expended in purchasing ships for the defense of the coast of Mejillones. General Santa Cruz, an irreconcilable enemy of Chili, was at that time Bolivia's that city to day

The deposits were to be worked on the joint account of the French firm and Bohivia. To this scheme nothing was wanting—a declaration of wear with Chin not being needed, such having been made by the Congress at Oruro on the

such having been made by the Congress at Ornio on the part of the Bolivian Government.

Thus matters stood when the war with Spain broke out. Chili and Bolivia were very nearly being plunged into a terrible war; but when the common enemy assailed the coast they became united with Peru and Ecuador to drive off the invaders. The result of this alliance has been that a treaty has been drawn up between the two countries, by which the boundary line is definitely settled at 24-count them dividing the disputed territory and the desouth, thus dividing the disputed territory and the de-posits at the same time. The French firm, Arnand by name, has now agreed to advance a loan to each of the Republics of \$3,000,000, making \$6,000,000, for the privi-lege of working the deposits under a triple partnership, viz: Chili, Bolivia and the French firm, each taking a

ar share of the profits.

By this course of action a war has been prevented be

PERU.

Admiral Montero, and the officers that had joined him, and who were brought up in the Chalaco as prisoners by order of Colonel Prado, the Dictator, are still under arrest on board of that vessel, which is ordered to lay off the Island of San Lorenzo until the Government should otherwise direct. It is expected that it may go hard with these malcontents on account of the fact that Colonel Prado will

his commands will be at once removed, and their places, if necessary, filled by foreigners.

News has reached Peru as to the position of the Spanish squadron which retreated from before Callao. Four of the vessels, the Numanca, Berenguela, Vencedora, and the Marques de la Victoria, sailed for Manilla, on the 6th of July, from Tahiti. The Resolucion, in "rounding the Horn," became much damaged and had to put into the Falkland Islands for a haven and repairs. The remainder had gone to the rendezvous at Rio Janeiro.

ECUADOR.

THE EXPEDITION TO MATAMOROS-ABRIVAL OF THE MEXICO-RETURN OF HIS ASSOCIATES-DIFFICUL-

OFF SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1806.

Your Texas and Mexican correspondent met this steamer with a large supply of arms and ammunition at Bazos the day of her arrival at that port. Having previously enjoyed the acquaintance of Gra. Wallace and office walles the acquaintances of Gen. Wallace and other parties of board of her, he soon became aformed of the natural and objects of the expedition. The following day he sathe engo transhipped on board the steamer Tamaulus

Cortinas was then entering the city, and offering 24 hours punder of the place to his banditti—Messrs. Stocking and Wallace, as a prudential measure, had the arms transferred

hands in Matamoros, and for a time, were discussing among themselves as to the safety of their scalps. But nobody was hurt. It was great cry and little wool.

The Emerson stopped at Galveston, and afterward at Key West to coal. We found the place very healthy. A home cargo of hides and wool goes partially toward the expenses incurred. The passengers have adopted a very handsome testimonial card to Capt. Tuttle and his officers, which I would thank you to publish, as it is a very deserved compliment.

P. S.—I notice the correspondent of The Herald falls into some mistake—perhaps unintentional—touching these matters. The whole cargo of the Emerson, when delivered in Brazos, was under the contracts made in New-York, the property of the Liberal Government, and still remains such, notwithstanding any changes which have occurred. The private shipments mentioned by The Herald, amounted to one case of one dozen Sharp's carbines. Nothing else went to private account.

EVACUATION OF DURANGO BY THE FRENCH.

NEWS VIA. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1866,
The following is a copy of a letter received to-day in
this city, dated Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 2, 1866:
MY DEAR Sim—Justee has not yet arrived here, although
expected. Gen. Escobede informs me that he shall know
whether he is coming about the the 6th inst. It was reported
in Matamoras that he would be here the 30th of August.
The pronunciamento at Matamoras was unfortunate for the
Liberal cause, but only a local fault which will be removed by
Gen. Tapea, who left this place two days since to assume the
Governorship of Tamanlipas.
Col. Canales has, bowever, 800 men there, and against the
1,000 that Gen. Topia carries may refuse to turn over the com-

Gen. Topia escorts at the same time a specie train of \$776.000 to the Rio Grande at Mier or Roma.

The French are concentrating all their forces at San Luis Potosi. The advance guard of the Liberals is already posted from 15 to 20 leagues south of Saltillo. A small force of caralry left here a week ago to act as a corne of observation, I think that every effort is making here new to reorganize and discipline the afexican forces. They are being now thoroughly equipped and they are now raining confidence in their ability to drive the invador from the soil.

I yesterday, with an aid of Gen. Escoledo, visited the fortifications. The French left 35 pieces of artiflery, most of them poorly spiked. Their fortifications are offensive, not defensive, and are built entirely with a view to hold the city with a few troops. Some of the works are well built.

A bastioned fort of semi regular construction, with curtains, surrounds the old citadel, and with other works, completely commands Mentercy, which in half a day might be

nonth.

I understand that the country is united to a man against the loody to leave so unpromising a soil. My own observations confirm all this. Yours train,

ANOTHER DISPLAY OF REBEL VIOLENCE. ATTACK ON A UNION BURIAL PARTY AT FREDERICKS-

between members of the Union soldiers' burial party and

There has been considerable feeling of late in that city as to the building of the monument in the Union burying ground on Marye Hights. Yesterday the burial party were paid off. Several of the corps being at the railroad depot at night, a little influenced by liquor, were branded by a crowd of citizens with unkind epithets; replying in usual complimentary style the crowd set upon them and a desperate fight resulted, in which eight men were badly bruised. No weapons were used. Intense excitem prevails. Col. Moore, Chief of the Burial Corps. left for

LETTER FROM PETER COOPER TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON. ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

My DEAR SIR: It has been with beartfelt sorrow hat I have witnessed the conflict of opinion that has unfor runately prevailed between yourself and the Congress of the United States, in relation to matters believed to be vital to

the welfare of our common country.

Such differences of opinion, when hencetly entertained (an sometimes violently contended for), abow the reason why charity is the greatest of all virtues, because the exercise of charity is so constantly required to enable us to bear with the weaknesses and imperfections of each other.

There is, I believe, no better way to reconcile differences There is, I believe, no better way to reconcile differences of opinion than to get a full understanding of the causes out of which such misunderstandings originate.

To do this effectually it is necessary to begin by admitting the fact that all effects, physical, moral and political, are the result of causes that are equal to their production.

A little reflection on the almost almighty power that the circumstances of birth, education, climate and country have exerted to form and fix erroneous opinions that often lead men, like Pani of oid, to believe that they are doing God service wheat they are hauling men, women and children to prison and to death—reflection on these facts will show how very wise it is for those who have never made a wistake to send the first stone at those who honestly entertain opinions different from their own.

If it were possible for us to see ourselves as others see us us would inspire us with charity and teach us to overcome the erils of which we complain with kindness, instead of returning railing for railing and evil for evil.

I have thought it strange and unaccountable that you should so severely eensure the large majority in Congress for adopting so mid a form of mensures as a means for tine guarantee of a republican form of government in the States so lately in re-bellou-measures so much more mid than those so forcibly recommended by yourself, where you said. "Treason against the Congress is the heads crime that can be committed, and

shall restore it; shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government. Is he to participate in the great work of reorganizing the Government, who brought

You then add, "the day for protecting the lands and negroes

After having read the many partiotic sayings and denuncia-tions that you have made against Rebeis and their Rebeison. I was led to believe that you would be about the last man that would recommend or accept of any terms for reconstruction that would not offer a full security for the future, even if you might be persunded by myself and others to waive all indem-nity for the past.

I was grieved and disappointed while showing my respects to you as President of the United States, to find myself listen-ting to what appeared to me an unjust and unmerited censure of the measures which a large majority of the people's repre-sentatives believed to be right, and the mildest measures for reconstruction that could be adopted with any chance of "establishing justice, or of promoting the general welfare."

persecution of Union men throughout the South to be ground-less and/sise.

The whole Republican party would have rejoiced if Congress could have found it safe to admit the memoers offered from Southern States at once to a full share in the Government.

This being my wish does not authorize me to denuture the majority in Congress, and accuse them of being Radicals and traitors. "hauging on the skirts of a Government which they are trying to destors."

It was said of old, the sin of ingratitude is worse than the

our content you-friends who have been and are as desirons as you an possibly be to secure the adoption of every measure calculated to promote the substantial welfare of all parts of our common country.

With my best wishes for yourself and the prosperity and happines of the nation, I remain, traly yours.

PETER COOPER.

ARMY GAZETTE. By Telegraph.]

IMPORTANT EXAMINING BOARDS.

The ollowing-named officers will constitute Boards for the gamination of officers to be appointed in the Regular Army, o convene in the following cities on Oct. 1 next, in accordance with an Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July 28, 1866; To emmine in New York City, and for all States East of Ohio for the infantry branch of the service: Brevet Major Genera C. C. Augur, Colonel Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigader General Seth Eastman, Lientenant-Colonel U. S. Army, Brevet Colonel A. J. Siemmer, Lieut. Col. Fourth U. Army, Brevet Lieut, Col. J. S. Conrad, Captain Second U. S. Infantry, Recorder,
To examine in Chicago, Illinois, for Ohio and States west of that for infantry arm of service: Brevet Brig. Gen. Sidney Berbank Colonel U. S. Army, Lieut. Col. T. L. Alexander, U. S. Army, Brevet Col. Wm. Chapman, Lieut. Col. U. S. Army, Capt. H. W. Paterson, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Re-

Corder.

To examine in Washington, D. C., for the Cavalry arm of the service: Brevet Major Gea, D. Hunter, Col. U. S. A., Brevet Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, Col. 5th U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Brig. Gen. L. P. Graham, Colonel 4th U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Lieut. Col. Wesley Owens, Captain 5th U. S. Cavalry, U. S. Cavalry, Recorder.

AGRICULTURE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

WEDNESDAY. WRITE PLAISS, Sept. 19, 1866. The day is cloudy enough to be pleasant. Coming up from the city this morning the trees rained drops of last night's shower. Along the route are enchanting scenes; hills, woods, meadows, and fields in small patches rapidly succeed each other. Handsome residences are frequent.
One sees the greenest little meadows divided by trout
brooks, and there are old farm houses and orchards in

orchard shades.

Yesterday I spoke of the historic ground of this county.

About two miles from Harlem Bridge is a tragic one. It
was there Charlette Temple lived. The sentimental tourist lingers long by the stones which formed the chimney
of her cottage and the tranks of the old apple-trees which
shaded the roof. The house in which her friend lived still
stands, but is much decayed, and the little garden which
Charlotte cropped with a gift of eucumbers is in grass. A
clear spring rivulet runs close by. Alas, poor Charlotte!
the tears which have been shed for her would make
another such rivulet.

I have a decided preference to county fairs. They are not too large to be comfortable; the people come from home and return the same day; few get weary; there is little expense, and while all the objects of a State fair are secured, new friends are made, old ones meet, and there is a general exchange of views. While many in Westchester County deserve praise for making the annual fairs interesting. I am sorry to say some good farmers neglected to cooperate, at least to contribute their time and best efforts, and I am certain they lose more than any one eise. These things are said with many years experience in State and County fairs.

and I am ceream they have been said with many years' experience in State and County fairs.

The people came in numbers. Six city policemen were on the ground, for since they have been hunted in New-York they are likely to appear in all country gatherings.

The exhibition of products, while not large, is as varied as the goods in a country store. Complete order is in every department and all things tastefully are displayed.

These were some visitors from the city who were disappeared to the country who were disappeared to the country who were disappeared.

as the goods in a country sore. Complete Gude is the every department and all things tastefully are displayed. There were some visitors from the city who were disappointed, principally because they could get no whisky. The truth is, it is no place for anybody but people who want to see what is useful, beautiful and innocent.

I would like to give a list of entries, to show what a County fair should be, but space only permits of a summary. There are 44 exhibitors of horses 3 of working cattle, 2 of fat cattle, 4 of Ayershire's, 6 of Aldernye's, 2 of Devon's, 11 of natives and crosses, 4 of Durham's, 8 of sheep, 15 of swine, 27 of poultry, 7 of farm implements, 5 of mechanies' work, as many as 50 of domestic and household manufacture, 30 or 40 of farm crops, 8 of bread and honey, 9 of butter, 17 of flowers, 53 of garden vegetables, and 39 of fruit, several of each very large, and one of 60 varieties. Many exhibited not on plates, but in peck and half-bushel baskets.

Of the grapes, I note that Dr. Underhill's, of Croton, made a nice show, and among them the famous wine

made a nice show, and among them the famous wine grape, Norton's Virginia. Solon Robinson has stated that this grape would not grow in this vicinity, or even in the Eastern States. I think now he must take this back.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

From Our Special Correspondent.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17, 1866. The most ample preparations are being made for the

approaching State Fair by the officers of the State Board of Agriculture. Among other arrangements noticeable of Agriculture. Among other arrangements noticeable there are 200 cattle-stalls, 200 horse-stalls, a power-hall, with abundance of power and space to ran all machinery. a Fine Art hall, which is an entirely new structure, finely arranged for the exhibition of all classe of line arts. In addition to these there are six other large halls for the exhibition of agricultural and miscellaneous articles. These arrangements are such as to meet the wants of all who may attend as visitors or exhibitors. Two lines of street curs run to and from the adjoining grounds. No street cars run to and from the adjoining grounds. No pains have been spared by the Board to make this Exhibi-tion—the Fourteenth in order—the most successful ever held in the State. The Secretary of the Board, W. H. Loomir, who has been on the Board for 11 years and Secre-tary 6 years, is giving his whole time and energies to this Fair. His extended regulation is a warrant for exhibitors that their wants shall receive the fallest attention. This much is said in simple justice to a man who has done

much is said in simple justice to a man who has done more than any other to develop agricultural and mechanical art in the State of Indiana.

The State took possession of the Fair grounds when the war begas, using it first as a general rendezvous; afterward it became a prison for the unfortunate chivalry. "Camp Oberton" became famous throughout the South, for scarcely a Rebel regiment was collisted that sometime was not represented on the roll at this camp.

This Fair will allow these gentlemen, as well as those who did the ardness work of guarding them, an opportunity to visit indianapolls under different circumstances.

FAIR OF THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SO CIETY OF NEW-JERSEY.

On Tuesday, the Central Agricultural Society of the state of New Jersey, opened its first anomal Fair at Trea-ton. This Society has by some been confounded with the Society under whose anispices the regular State Fair has for years been bell. It is altogether a datinct organization, founded by the citizens of Tecton and the surrounding towns, The Central Agricultural Society is simply a rival of the So-ciety which has had the control of the regular State Fair. The central regular states of the society which has been the society of the regular State Fair.

me very interesting races.

The following is the programme for this, the closing day of

11 o'clock, Procession of all Heres that have taken Premiums.
13 o'clock, Lequestrianism and Saddle Horses.
1 o'clock, e-year old Stallion Trut.
2 o'clock, best and fastest Marres and Geldings owned in the State.
1 o'clock, Special Premium for fastest Horse, Marc or Gelding.

To clock, Special Freman are the officers for 1866, of the Central Agricultural Society of New Jersey.

The following named gentlemen are the officers for 1866, of the Central Agricultural Society of New Jersey.

Fresident—J. G. J. Camplell, Lawrenceville, Vice-Precident—Levi T. Atchiey, Penniquen. Directors—John F. Phillips, Windam A. Green. Thomas Grozer, Charles Scott, Richard F. Stevens, Joseph H. Bruere, Thomas G. Westcott, Renyon Tonu, Samard K. Wilson. Michael Taylor, Alfred Meithead A. Jackson Smith, John Taylor, Corrasponding Secretary—Unvid Nast, Trenton. Recording Sectetary—W. F. Van Camp, Trenton. Treasurer—F. Dickinson, Trenton.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The following is a list of the

farmers' exhibitions to be held in Massact Astumn:
Worcester, Worcester, Sept. 20.
Middlesex, Comoord, Sept. 20.
Middlesex, Comoord, Sept. 20.
Worcester, Southeast, Milford, Sept. 25.
Essex, Haverhill, Sept. 25.
Hampshire, Amherst, Sept. 25.
Nantucket, Nantucket, Sept. 25.
Worcester, North, Fitchburg, Sept. 25.
Housstonic, Greet Barrington, Sept. 26.
Franklin, Greenfield, Sept. 27.
Middlesex North, Lowell, Sept. 27.
Norfolk, Dedham, Sept. 27. Bristol, Taunton, October 2.
Berkshire, l'ittsfield, October 2.
Hampden, Springfield, October 2.
Hampden, Springfield, October 2.
Hampden, Franklin, and Hampden, Northampton, October 4.

Hampden East, Palmer. October 9. Hampden East, Palmer. October 9.
Barnstable, Barnstable, October 9.
Martha's Vineyant, West Teisbury, October 16.
AGRICULTURAL FAIRS IN ONIO FOR 1866.
State Fair at Dayton on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
Orwell District Agricultural Society, at Orwell, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29, 21 and 22.
Trumoull County Agricultural Society, at Warren, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.
Geanga County Agricultural Society, at Barton, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 27, 25 and 27.
Lake County Agricultural Society, at Painsville, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 2, 3 and 4.
Lucas County Agricultural Fair, at Teledo, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 3, 5 and 6.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THES ENATE AND HOUSE IN JOINT ASSEMBLY-THE HOM. A. G. CATTELL OF CAMDEN DECLARED DULY ELECTED U. S. SENATOR-ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. From Our Special Correspondent.

The Senate and House met in joint assembly at noon. The President of the Senate, Mr. J. M. Scovel, presided. The journal of each house was read. Senator Ludlam (Rep.) of Cumberland offered the following resolution:

(Rep.) of Cumberland offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Legislature of New-Jersey, ir joint meeting assembled, hereby declare Alexander G, Castell duly
elected Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the
United States.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Scovel, the presiding officer, then said:

I. as Prasident of the just assembly, do bereby declare
Alexander G. Cattell duly elected Senator to represent this
State in the Congress of the United States, to fill the existing
yacanov. At I o'clock p. m. the Legislature adjourned sine die.

SAD ACCIDENT.

NEW-YORK.

The Soldiers and Sailors in Council.

A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at Syracuse

B. McKeon of Saratoga, one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Union, acted as Chairman of the Convention, and Major F.W. Parsons of Niagara as Secretary. Son after the Convention assembled, the members made a visit in a body to Gov. A. J. Hamilton of Texas, who was stopping at the Globe Hotel. The Governor received the delegates with marked cordiality and made a most eloquent address on the occasion.

APTERMOON SPERION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention reassembled, when Col.
McKeon made a brief and peculiarly appropriate speech.
A Committee was appointed to revise the constitution
and another to report resolutions.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee or resolutions reported as follows:

nce of the accused, and tone for this reason he wholesane error showered upon traitors by the national executive, if not questionable legality, does not at least absolve a single related the second of the most crime and liability of the most lans and wicked treason. Resolved, That the so-called Democratic party of this State pears by its nominations, addresses and organs, as it did ring the war, more friendly to Soutsern Rebels than to orthern solders, and that this and otherwise showing their each and exclusive favors to traiters, or to those siding and extitus transpan, it is consistent with its position which would

position he now so worthity hits, that commands our cordinal seabcet, seteem, and support.

Reselved, That in Gens. Stewart L. Woodford and John Hammond we find coursides in arms whose gallantry on the field of hattle, and meritorious conduct in detense of the Republic, as well as their firm adhesion to the great principles of liberty for which they fought, have made their names deservedly dear to their fellow-citizens; and that in Stephen T. Hay we view a sterling and unfinching patriot, whose faithful devotion to the Union in its entirety and integrity is beyond a doubt.

are disabled by reason of service, are measures which ap to the honor, the humanity and the justice of our countryu and we call upon Congress and the constituted authorities enact and enforce their adoption.

Each resolution was loudly applanded. In moving the passage of the resolutions, Gen. H. A. Barnum urged that the Convention owed it to itself to give an explanation upon the questions involved in the present crisis. Capt. Leary opposed the resolutions on the ground that the organization of the "Soldiers and Sailors Union" precludes the introduction of political questions. Capt. Chittenden sustained the resolutions, and urged their passage. He regarded the present crisis as identical with that which existed in 1861. The soldiers were in danger of coalitions which have been formed, not led by Jeff. Davis but by President Johnson.

taste. The resolutions were discussed with spirit, and passed with the greatest enthusiasm.
Upon the final vote the following resolution was added to the series:

Resolved, That although this Union is, as it professes to be, non-partisan, we have no choice but to take this action in furtherance of the objects of our organisation, viz; the welfare of the loyal soldiers and sailors of the State of New-York.
Capt. Leary voted alone against the resolutions, and then formally withdrew from the body. The Constitution was amended so as to have a Vice-President elected from each Congressional district, and after some routine business the Convention adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

loody graves.

The Committee on the revision of the Constitution, the Committee on the revision of the Constitution, through its Chairman, Major Field, presented its report, which was adopted, as was also a resolution of the Committee in regard to obtaining a charter of incorporation.

The appointment of delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh was then made from each Congressional District.

Congressional District.

Gen. Francis C. Barlow and Col. McKean were chosen Delegates at Large.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION

n the State.
THE CONVENTION TO-MORROW. The mass Convention to morrow will prove a grand affair. The weather is unpropitious, but it will prove no bar to the expressions of patriotism and republican sentiments incident to the obcasion.

THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON. Wednesdry. Sept. 19, 1866.

Sceretary Seward is much improved this morning,
About II o'clock he was placed in an arm chair and sat
up half an hour, the first time he has left his bed. His
appetite continues poor. The durrhea has not been
checked.

P. S. No change in Secretary Control. P. S.—No change in Secretary Seward's condition since my noon dispatch. He passed a comparatively comfort-able day.

THE FRESHET IN INDIANA. NOUS HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DAM

thousand dollars.

The damage to the railroads is very great. Communication on the Columbus and Indianapells and the Cincfinati and Indianapolis roads is still suspended. The first train since the storm on the Louisville road went out

representative at Paris, and he agreed to the transaction

by this coarse of action a war has been prevented active in the two nations; a large loan has been given to each; unity of feeling has been engendered, and the danger of foreign interference prevented. The value of the speculation is well authenticated by the analyses made by some of the most eminent chemists in Europe.

maleontents on account of the fact that Colonel Prado will not allow any one man, or body of men, to interfere with his jurisdiction, until the votes of the people have decided that he has no longer a right to exercise such authority. Admiral Tucker has raised his pennant upon the Ameri-ea, which now becomes the flag-ship of the allied squad-ron, and all the officers that offer any objection to him or his commands will be at once removed, and their places, if recessary, filed by foreigners.

The United States steamer De Soto, Capt. Boggs, arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th inst., and relieves the Florida, Capt. Rolando, which vessel is expected to sail on a cruise to the West Indies.

served compliment.

P. S.—I notice the correspondent of The Herald falls

NEWS VIA. WASHINGTON.

nand to him.

Gen. Topia escorts at the same time a specie train of \$776.

Out the Rio Grande at Mier or Roma.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1866. A row occurred at Fredericksburg, Virginia, last night,

reconstruction that could be adopted with any chance of establishing justice, or of promoting the general welfare.

I, with thousands of others, who labored to aid the Government in potting down the Rebellion, would have rejuiced congress could have found all the reports of the continue persecution of Union men throughout the South to be ground assemblishing.

It was said of oid, the sin of ingratitude is worse to an of witcheraft.

To my mind, our nation must live in everiasting infamy if we fall to secure a full measure of justice to an unfortunate race of men who were originally hunted down in their own country, and carried off and soid like beasts into an abject stavery, with all their posterity.

This enslayed race has the strongest possible claims for induces, as well as justice, at the hands of the people and forwardment of the whole country, and more especially from

layery, with all their posterity.

This ensiaved race has the strongest possible claims for itniness, as well as justice, at the hands of the people and Government of the whole country, and more especially from the people of the South. These unfortunate slaves have done a great portion of the Isbor that has fed and clothed the whites and blacks of the Southern country.

As true as the laborer is worthy of his hire, so true is it that we as a nation, cannot withhold justice and equal rights from a race of men that has fought and bled and labored to defend and upsteet the Union of States in the hour of our nation's greatest extremity.

The snemics of our country and Government are now trying to persuade the community to believe that a war of races would result from giving the black man the same measure of justice and rights which the white men claim for themselves. This will be found to be a groundless fear. Our national danger will always result from angual and partial laws. We cannot make laws which will oppress and keep in ignorance the pose without bringing on ourselves and our country the just judgment of a riguiceous God, who will reward us as a nation according to our works.

I include the hope that you will see, before it is entirely too late, the terrible danger of taking counsel with Northern men in symgalty with the Rebels who fought the Government with all the energy of desperation to accomplish the Gestruction of our Goternment, instead of taking counsel with Northern men as you and possibly be to secure the adoption of every measure

ASSIGNED.

Pirst Lieut, and Brevet Capt. E. T. Lamberton, of 107th U. S. Colored Troops, to duly as Acting Adutant of 40th U. S. Infantry, new being enlisted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Mrs. L. A. Harlow was instantly killed at Hazali's Flour Mills this afternoon, by being drawn in between two cog-wheels

THEIR INDORSEMENT OF THE CONGRES-SIONAL POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. SYNACUSE. Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1866. DOINGS OF THE MORNING. The Convention of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of the State of New-York met at 10 o'clock to-day. Col. J.

and another to report resolutions.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Whereas, We, the soldiers and sailors of the State of New-York, who aided in the suppression of the Rebellion, believe that the terms of a settlement of peace is the important feature of a war, and whereas the perpetuity of the Union and the majesty and binding force of all the country, the Constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, have been established beyond further question, by the triumph of the Union armies, after a long bloody and exhaustive war; therefore,

Resoleed. That while as soldiers of victorious Federal armies, we indulge in no spirit of exultation over our late Rebel fellow-citizens, and feel no desire to humiliate or degrade them as Americans, we yet hold it to be but justice to the Republic and its loyal defonders, as well as our posterity, that ample guarantees shall be demanded for the future safety of our free institutions, and the permanent pence of the United States.

Resoleed, That we recognize in Congress, under whose authority our armies were raised, and the war conducted, the right and sole authority to preseribe the terms under whose the right and sole authority to preseribe the terms under which the people of the revolted States may again resume their full and proper functions as States in the Union.

Resoleed, That we manned these variantees the punishment of

people of the revolved States may again resume their full and proper functions as States in the Union.

Resolved. That among these runrantees the punishment of treason is one which we down necessary to vindicate the majosty of our Constitutional Government, and that another equally important as the deposit of political power in the hands of men who have been always loyal and the denial of it to such as have been rebels and traitors.

Resolved. That we heartly support and indexes Congress in its demand of Constitutional guarantees of the revolved States as conditions proceedent to the assumption by those States of their former functions in the Union.

Resolved. That we consider the Constitutional Amendment submitted to the revolved States by the XXXIXth Congress as fair and magonnimous, and the least that could be asked of a foe defeated only after every effort had been employed to overthrow the Government, in which they now deare to resume voice and authority.

Resolved. That while it may be possible to admire courage and fortunde, though displayed in a bad cause, we cannot affinists with or admire those who, having staked their cause upon the issue of battle and having been vanquished in fair and honorable conflict, thus soon treacherously attempt to obtain control through political measures of the Government

DEBATE UPON THE RESOLUTIONS.

President Johnson.

Capt. Flagler of Niagara opposed the resolutions. He announced himself a Republican, but regarded the introduction of political questions into the Union as in bad taste. The resolutions were discussed with spirit, and

ness the Convention adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The discussion of the resolution was renewed and participated in with a true and loyal spirit, after which the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 88 yeas to 8 nays.

The following resolution, presented by Capt. Chittenden of Brooklyn, was then adopted:

Resolved, That we cannot indorse a policy which would abandon the loyal citizens of the Southern States to the tender mercies of the reconstructed but unrepentant Rebeis.

Major C. C. Gardiner of Elmira offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That we recognize with patriotic pride and commendation the faithful services of that class of our comredes who, though not blessed with a skin like our own, attented their devotion to our common country by volunteering to the number of 200,600 able men, and who established their claims to particition and bravery, leaving more than 30,600 h-roes in bleedy graves.

The Committee on the revision of the Committee on

CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.

Fifty-eight Unions were represented in the Convention, and for intelligence, patriotism, and dignity the Courention will compare favorably with any body of men ever assembled in the State.

AGE DONE—RAILROADS STILL UNOPENED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—The damage done by the freshet in this city will amount to three or four hundred thousand dollars.